PROMISES MADE AND BROKEN

Residents of Eckington Claim that Mr. Truesdell Has Not Kept Faith with Them.

HAVEN'T GOT WHAT THEY EXPECTED

The Commissioner Has Gradually Sold Out His Interests in that Place and No Longer Looks'After the Welfare of His Erstwhile Admirers-He Painted a Glowing Future for the Suburb Which Has Not Materialized-Horse Cars Substituted for Rapid Transit-Lights Shut Off and the Water Supply Diminished-Eckington Is Now a Dangerous Place at Night.

The plans of the land syndicates to enrich and lost. The people who paid him his few at the expense of the many by the profit think he ought to keep the promises, issue of bonds for millions, to be spent upon strects through unimproved property, have been blocked by the exposure of the scheme by The Times, enforced by the decisions of the courts, and the good sense of Congress. There is scarcely any likelihood that any bond bill, except for sewer extension, can

The accomplishment on a small scale of what was wanted on a large one can be seen in a survey of what Mr. George Truesdell accomplished at Eckington. The statement of the facts may also throw some light on the reasons why Mr. Truesdell was made Commissioner to represent the corporate and landed interests of the District. It certainly does show the unfortunate results following such schemes to inveigle the dollars of the multitude into the treasury of the elect. Mr. Truesdell is reputed to be a millionaire. Many citizens of Eckington have been complaining of what they conpler unjust disuppointments.

They expected what they have never rereived, and they don't like it. Mr. Truesde't has gradually sold out his interests In that place, and he is, to use a phrase fa-miliar to his craft "on velvet"—that is, he has taken out all the money he put in and whatever more be can ge, will be added offit. His interests are not more than a all part of what they were, and he will not again put money in tempardy where, as he looks at it, the people are so unreasonable in their expectations, and, as some sonable in their expectations, and, as some of these people look at it, where they have found out what his promises are worth, and cannot be induced to pay his money back to hum with a big profit added.

There is this difference between what was attempted for the far lands northwest of the city and what Mr. Truesdell did with the Eckington estate. Mr. Truesdell income the ground for the streeth land or the comments of the streeth land or the streeth land.

gave the ground for the streets, laid as plialt pavements an Istone sidewalks, paved the sileys with aspinit block, furnished wa-ter, electric light and rapid transit temporarily and made the purchasers pay for all these and give him in addition a handsome profit on his investment. He has secured only a small amount of refund. If any at there might disappear, all, from the government for any side walks, streets or sewers.

They aid not foresee that what was already there might disappear.

The natural course was an increase of advantages, not a withdrawal. They had

There are some signs, however, that he may hope yet to repay binself even at additional profit out of the government money. An amendment is now before Congress that proposes to repay to any one who lays a sidewalk approved by the Comers at his own expense half its cost. It is only a step to asking that half the cost of any street or sewer had at private expense may be refunded. The only restration proposed is that the contract price should be no bigger than the contract price made by the Testrict government.

A GREEDY PROPOSAL.

The proposal in the northwest farms was even more ereedy. It was to get the money from the government to lay the salewaks, sewers and streets beforehand, and in ad-dition bonds were to be issued in which money lenders would find a good investment, to say nothing of a commission for

bandling them again and again.

In 1888 what is now Eckington was a
beautiful form, some time the country seat of the late Mr. Gules, of Gales & Seaton, owners of the National Intelligencer, and natord for Mr. Gales' English home Its the grading fields had not been broken by the grading plow, and a rippling brook maringed at the foot of the slope that ran on to the mansion, then occupied as a hotel. Where now are abrunt cuts or terraced lawns were then bilisioes fruitful with grain, or garden, or covered with pleasant.

wordland mistures. The inn was kept by ex-Policeman Billy White, and the only way to reach it was afoot through a swing gate or by carriage along a winding lane. But Mr. Truesdell had some money and could command more. He saw his opportunity to make a bold strake and become rich or lose what he had. He placed and won, while others in this vicinity placed much the same game

formal and implied under which they were induced to buy. He has plenty of money, they think, to do this and still leave a respectable return on his invest-

MR. TRUESDELL'S VISION.

The first thing was the street railway. It ran out through the windings at Florida areine and Eckington place, around R street to Third, and so out. This was the outgrowth of the vision seen by Mr. Truesdell the night he saw the electric plant in operation at the Pension Office to furnish light for the Harrison inauguration ball. He was one of the committee to secure the light, and knew what the plant cost. He believed a somewhat similar establishment at Eckington would carry his prospective purchasers to and from their homes, and he would offer rapid

transit as an inducement to buy.

The road was built, and branch run west on T street to Second, and also north, to amodate Mr. McDevitt, a neighboring farmer. This line came by overhead trolley to Fifth street and New York avenue, where it connected with a storage battery line that carried passengers quickly to the Treasary, at Fifteenth and G streets, land-ing them in the heart of the city.

Mr. Truesdell also built sewers and asphalt streets and laid sidewalks and hand-some stone slabs. He set up electric light poles at convenient intervals, and at night his building lots and the partly finished structures were ablaze with light, rival-ing the finest city in the world. Be also got a supply of water from an artesian well and fill a reservoir from which he supplied his houses with water. Each building was also wired for incandescent lights and the globes put in wherever they were wanted.

LURING THE CLERKS.

Then Mr. Truesdell began to sing his siren gong to ciergs and others of modest means who had not the time to investigate very carrfully and who would not suspect so great a capitalist of failing to provide what he had actually already provided.

there might disappear.

The natural course was an increase of advantages, not a withdrawal. They had heard of people being swindled by paper towns, but here was an actual suburb of a great city, here were the asphalt and stone that they could walk on, the rapid transit cars they could ride on, and they had behind it the promise of the great capi-

works, that all this would continue.

It was a piece of fooling in a grand scale and it succeeded. Mr. Truesdell did not actually put in any of his deeds a promise that the electric lights and the rapid transit and the water supply would be kept up any more than he put there a promise that the sewers and the streets and the stone pavements would continue. He was too shrewd a manager for that. He knew that after a while he would have sold nearly all his ote the money be had not in would all be sofe back to his strong box and a good deal more with it and then it would not be to his interest to keep up any of these things that would mur a considerable expense without any sufficient return.

He knew when this time came he was

coine in some way to get rid of the burden before it dragged him to the ground. He could try to have somelady else to assume t with the chance of making something out of it, or he could induce the city government to recognize this as part of the city that was sufficiently built up to deserve the maintenance of streets, sidewalks, sewers, lights, etc., or in case that falled be could turn the whole thing over to the citizens and tell them they could have what had been promised if they would

procure it for themselves. In the last resort it was possible for him simply to stop, and if any citizen asked why, to answer that it wasn't paying him, and it was unreasonable to expect him to go on indefinitely lighting the place at a loss. When he was obliged to specify in a deed that he would do any of the things every body

expected, he always fixed as early a limit as possible for the time when every body was sure the city would take possess

HE ADVERTISED FREELY.

With this sort of understanding with himself, Mr. Truesdell kept up the kind of advertising of which only here and there remains a specimen. One of these is a big board, 6 feet by 10 feet, at the north end of that unique defile between a buge clay bank and a primeval forest, which he has called Eckington Place. It promises still to prospective buyers the things which were promised to everybody at the outset and stands as mute witness of at least one broken covenant. Alongside a diagram of streets showing the locality whitch it offers runs this legend:

West Eckington. Lots for sale on easy terms. George Truesdell, room 23, At-lantic building. Quincy street, First street and Eckington Place to be paved with asphalt. Stone sidewalks to be laid like those on R street. Alleys to be paved with block asphalt. Sewcrage, water and electric lights."

With these promises, Mr. Truesdell sold his lots. Houses sprang up right and left along his asphalt streets like magic. They were well built; some of them expensive and handsome. They were residences of well-toldo employes in the departments who were seeking quiet homes away from the dust and noise and bad air of the city; of attorneys, physicians and business men.
Everybody in Eckington depended on
the electric road to come and go to business every day. It was a matter not only of un-

every day. It was a matter not only of unruffled spirits, but dollars and cents, to
reach Washington promptly. The electric
road ran smoothly, and where there was
any little irregularity or annoyance, there
was promise, readily believed, that the
thing was new, and as soon as it got to
working everything would be made exactly
right. No one doubted.

THE OUTLOOK WAS ROSY

THE OUTLOOK WAS ROSY. Also the dynamos at the big power shed in the ravine were supplying ample current for lighting the streets and for incandes-ceuts in the houses. The sewers were en-turely satisfactory, the streets smooth and pleasant to ride upon, and the sidewalks solid and clean for a hundred years. The water supply was sufficient and good. No-body suspected that things would not go on so indefinitely. Rather, there was every reason to believe that a steady improve ment would take place; that Eckington presently would be seen to be far the most desirable residence suburb anywhere about Washington, and anyone who had need to get out again the money he had invested. would be able to take out with it a neat

profit.
One of the first intimations that Mr. Truesdell would not continue indefinitely his interest in Eckington was a water con tract which he asked his patrons to sign

E. & S. H. RY

about it and compared the state of things when they bought to the new order. It was now taking from forty minutes to an hour each way to get in and out, they

explained, and travel was rulnous, to say nothing of the vexation. Mr. Truesdell could not belp it; he was no longer in control of the road.

When he went in as Commissioner there was some hope probably both ways. On the one hand he would force the railroad people to give rapid service, on the other that he would be able to secure admission of the trolley poles along the remainder of the G street line to the Treasury. He did neither, and the people continued to fret and petition. Every change was for the worse, till even the trolley line from Eck-ington place to Mount Vernon square was was taken away, and there twere seven squares more of horse caus. If Subjected to such annoyance and delay,

more than one citizen took to bicycling or waiking. As one gentleman said to a Times reporter: "It took in more time to walk, considering the waiting for the cars walk, considering the waiting for the cars and the changes. Then you escaped the worry of being hindered by something you cannot in any way control. So I very fre-quently walk. Others do the same thing." In addition the branch from Third and T streets to the head of second street was abandoned entirely. A law suit was not

The condition has gone from bad to

Mr. Truesdell for the engine and dynamo they secured a good round sum. LAST TIE SEVERED.

The story of how the United States Company interferred and Messrs. Crosby and Lieb found Mr. Trussiell had burned their fingers, as he had burned many others in a smaller way, is familiar. When it be-came evident that they could not operate came evident that they could not operate from Georgetown as they hoped and that in February or March they would discontinue the street lights in Eckington Mr. Trusdell more than ever wanted to sell his hotel at Eckington, the last greattie that bound him to the place and he succeeded in doing this. He paid ex-Policeman S. J. Block a good fee, some say 86,000, for effecting the sale. The street lights were continued a week or two after the contract time for them and the delay of the

contract time for them and the delay of the sale may be an explanation of that ex-Eckington is now entirely without street LIGHTS. Sign Board at Head of cut.

O. T. O. R. W. Rapid Transit to Eckington Transfer Point HEW YORK AVE

Its terms were not particularly operous, but they would afford relief to Mr. Trues-

cars they could ride on, and they had bettind it the promise of the great capitalist, who had shown his faith by his works, that all this would continue.

Some objected strendously to signing, and some signed only under fear that troublines, who had shown his faith by his works, that all this would continue. keep in sympathy with the opwer in con-trol. Mr. Truesden insisted, in justifica-tion of his demand, that he was losing money in the business of furnishing water. and he would be glad if the citizens would take it off his hands. It was true he was getting a supply for his hotel out of it, but that didn't count.

After a while when Mr. Truesdell had sold more of his lots, and the operation of the street car line was not largely requinera-tive he concluded to sell that also, and it went to a company that wanted to maintain a bold on the city for the trolley system. Then the fun began in earnest. This sort of electric company had no use for a storage battery connection. That was not the sort of electric motor they were interested in. The storage battery cars with their menace of competition disappeared and there came in its place the anomaly of a rapid transit road with ut the city and the slowest sort of service, the horse cars, inside.

RAPID TRANSIT ABOLISHED. The great traction monopoly thought it

ould force the people to accept an extenon of the trolley to the Treasury by inisting that they must accept this or get along with the borse cars forever. There were indignation meetings and furious protests. Property holders in Eckington had a right to expect a quick ride to their ousiness. They talked to Mr. Truesdell

worse, till hardly a day has passed for weeks that a petition has not gone in to Congress, asking that the company be compelled to put in a modern equipment on the order of the Ninth street line.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT SOLD. Next, Mr. Truesdell got tired of the electric light investment. He had sold more lots, and ult written agreements by which he was bound in the matter were soon to terminate. Verbal understandings don't count. He found two clever young gentlemen, Messrs. Crosby and Lieb, who thought they had a great field for electric light investment. They believed the recent inventions in electric apparatus would enable them to seize the terrifory now occu-

pled by the United States company and make Major Powell, wi the old company, told him they were not advancing their lines to meet the demands With such a feeling on the part of the Engineer Commissioner to welcome them it would be necessary to secure the good will of another member of the board to get anything they wanted. One of the other Com-missioners had an electric light plant to sell. If they bought he would surely aid and pro-

tect them in every way in his power. His plant, in the opinion of the expert of the new concern, Mr. Crosby, was just so much old junk, but they could discontinue it, sell off the out of date machinery, or as a last resort send it to the foundry as old iron, connect with their Georgetown plant and go ahead. It was not good policy to haggle over the price, and they probably paid

lights. At best it is disagreeable busines getting about the place at night. When there is rain or other storm it is dangerous, and for ladies entirely impracticable. But Mr. Truesdeil's sign board still stands and he is still attempting to sell lots with promise of water, sewers and electric lights. It is supposed, should be be asked for the street lights by a purchaser who had only seen, the place in the day time, he would

find an excuse as he has with original buyers, whom he told that he did not se to keep up their electric lights in-tely. This time, however, he would definitely. This time, however, he would be obliged to say "electric lights" meant lights in the house, not on the street, The question how Mr Truesdell finds to run a real estate office when he busy with public affairs that he cannot see many persons who call on hin is another story.

A Study of Intellect.

When Lord Rosebery was in this country, a good many years ago, he showed a decided predilection for the society of a New York girl who was more celebrated for her great personal beauty than for her intellectual attainments, "How can you take pleasure in talking so much to Miss Blank?" someone asked him once. "Oh." explained his lordship. "I like to watch the gropings of her mind."

It Should Be Encouraged. Foraker-There should be a tax on these

English lords who marry American beir-McKinley-Sorry I can't agree with you. You know it's an infant industry. MOST MARRIED INDIAN.

Big Chunk Has Fifty Squaws and All of Them Love Him. Chicago Journal. In Brown Hill colony, Oklahoma, there is

in Indian who is called at home Ki-Ki-Labunk, but his name for convenience is Big Chunk. This man is the most mar-ried Indian of all the tribes of the Cheycames and the Arapahoes, and even the Sioux. He will not tell how many squaws he has, and the tales of his little encamp-ment in the hills vary from ten to fifty. Big Chunk is a copper-colored Indian, with straight hair and form like an arrow, bending backward in its uprightness. He has black eyes, stolid features and dresses so beautifully that he passes for the handsomest Indian of the reservation.

His wives are devoted to him, and are the government be cut off. They do not want him to give them up. When told that the money they earn would support them in luxury with half the work, they shake their heads and point to the lesurely picturesque figure of Big Chunk, contentedly smoking his pipe, and say. "Me love him. Me love him very much."

Few people have ever seen Big Chunk, for he goes to the agency seldom, and never appears at Washington in the annual spring delegations; but he pays those who do go big sums of mency to push the who do go tog sums of mency to push the plans he has stored away in his darkly-colored head. When the warriors get back to their territory this year and re-port their failure to make the govern-ment smile upon the many-wives principle, they will have a hone to pick with

Train Robbing Not Profitable. The record of frain robberies published in a Globe-Democrat would clearly indicate the total business is exceedingly unprofitable to those engaged in it. It appears that in eight cases, in which twenty-two men participated, only \$840 was secured by the robbers, and this sum would not pay for recovers, and this sum would not gay for their outfitting. Or the twenty-two men, all but one have been silled, executed or sentenced to the penitentiary for from seven to forty-five years each, and two of them for life. Undoubtedly the last one will be captured or killed before many months. Capital punishment for such of-fenses should be made the law, or it should not be the law for any offense whatever.

THAT OLD SUBJECT. Conviction is quite general that it's about time spring should begin turning over a new leaf.—Philadelphia Times. The advance of spring is marked less by the thermometer than by swelling bods ny the thermometer than by swelling doub and posting plants. Philostelphin Ledger. "Come into the Garden, Maud"—and see the show this charming spring morning.— "Bud Brier," in Boston Globe. April gave us some of her showers yes-

terday, but she forgot to thaw-them out first .- Philadelphia Inquirer. Maine's Many Lakes Maine has 1,620 lakes, with an area of 2,300 square miles, and 5,000 rivers and

streams, making Maine's inland water sur

face 3,200 square miles. - Philadelphia Pub-

COZY HOME FOR WORKING MEN

fulness.

More than I welve years nee the Worktogmen's Club, with beadquarters at 2105 Pennsylvania avenue, northwest, was organized. During all these years it has grown steadily, and is probably one of the st useful and best equipped organizations of the kind in the city. Since its organiza tiouit has grown rapidly in membership, and in keeping with this the increase of a commodations and other improvements, which go to make the club an ideal evening home

for workingmen, have kept pace.
In its infancy the club found a home in the St. John's Episcopal Church Mission building, on Twentieth street, between E and F streets northwest. At that time the membership was enumerated with less than two figures, but the organization was permanent; its influences for good in the permanent; its influences for good in the community were felt, and those directly interested could easily see that it would be only a matter of time when it would have to seek more suitable and com-modious quarters. was not long coming, for in a

few years the increase in membership was no great as to make a change absolutely necessary. From the old home in the Mis-sion building on Twentieth street the clab removed to more pretentious quarters on Pennsylvania avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentich streets, where it remained until the carry part of 1895, when the present home at No. 2105 Pennsylvania avenue was leased by the board of man-

The chief aim of the organizers of the club was to provide a suitable place where the workingmen of the city could spend their evenings pleasantly and profitably The present quarters have been fitted up with all the appointments of a first-class clubroom, where the members may spend the evening with profit and pleasure.

The building is four stories high, all

the rooms are large, and in winter are well heated and lighted, and in summer well wentlined. On the first floor are three large parlors, which are used as general receppariors, which are used as general recep-tion, music, and lecture rooms, and when not used for this are occupied by the mem-bers for general amusement. Here the members gather in the evening and amuse themselves playing chess, draughts, desci-noes, and cards, or by reading the news-papers. Several of the members are ex-cellent musicians, and nearly every even-

ing visitors are entertained with some splendid vocal and instrumental music on the second floor are pool tables and shuffle boards, where those who do not care for class or cards may find amuse-ment. On this floor are also a number of card tables.

Club That Has Thrived in Twelve Years of Use
On the third floor are the normal and learning rooms. This is probably the most constantly and largely patronized department of the clab. The library is stocked with a 1000 volumes of selected more than a 1,000 volumes of selected works. The catalogue contains a number of scientific periodicals and many of the most popular novels of the day. All these books are by the best authors of the day.

bers and six from the active members. This board exercises full authority in all matters pertaining to the management and interests of the club, suggests all changes

rules, regulations and improvements in the way of progressive development. Besides these there is a peneral secretary who attends to all the financial affairs of the club, and a resident secretary, whose duty it is to always be present at the club ns and see that the rules are strictly

carried out.

The club is non-sectarian; any working-man of sober habits and an unobjectionable character is eligible to membership, no matter in what section of the city be may reside. Each member is required to pay an initiation fee and a small amount of dues mouthly. These amounts are very small, and are imposed more for the purpose of giving the members a claim on the benefits of the club, than for the purpose of raising funds for its support. This can be more easily understood when it is stated that the monthly contribution from the active members would not pay

even the monthly gas bill.

In this connection it is proper to state that the annual expenses of the club reach nearly \$1,000, all of which is contributed by the honorary or contributing members.

Among these will be found many of the wealthiest and most progressive residents of the city.

During the winter season the board of

control provides a course of lectures by some of the most eminent local lecturers. These lectures are looked forward to with eager interest by the members, and, be-sides being enjoyable, always prove in-

Besides these, there are the regular weekly sociables given by the members of the club.

Made to Save Money. Three-tenths of the earnings of a Pelgian convict are given to him on the expiration of his term of imprisonment. Some of them thus save more money in Juli than they have ever saved before.-Exchange

BERLIN'S COLOSSAL STATUE.

Characteristic Features of the Mono ment Recently Unveiled. San Francisco Chronicle.

A curious rivalry has sprung up between France and Germany in the domain of sculpture. No sooner does one of these scupture. No sooner does one or mese nations erect and unveil a fine monument than the other follows suit with something still better, if possible. It is safe to say that during the last five years more important public works of art have been completed and inaugurated in these two

books are by the best authors of the day. Besides these, there are a great number of the best magazines.

The Workingmen's Club is under the control of an advisory board consisting of twelve members, six of whom are chosen annually from among the contributing members and six. key is partiolism and grief over the mis-fortunes of France during the last war. This sorrow is tempered with strong hims in sculpture of what might be should the struggle ever be renewed.

While this spirit to a certain extent ob-tains in the contemporaneous sculpture of Germany, it partakes of a totally different nature. The Germans express their ideas with a certain amount of ponderosity in their works of art which is characteristic of the race.

Town for Negroes

A new town, to be occupied exclusively by colored persons, is soon to be founded near Tecumsch, Kans., and will be named summer. A syndicate of colored people have bought 2,000 acres of choice land, which will be subdivided and soid at a low price and on easy terms. It is said that the establishment of several manu-factories in the new town is assured, and the promoters expect the enterprise to be a success. The new town of Fitzgerald, Ga., started recently by settlers from the Northern States, is notable because of the fact that no colored person is permitted to work or live in it under any circumstances .- New York Sun.

Mortality Among Physicians.

Of every 1,000 clergymen between the ages of forty-five and sixty-five only 15.93 die annually, but of every 1,000 doctors between the ages of forty five and sixty-five, no fewer than 28.03. It is said, die every year. Some statisticians attribute the high rate of mortality among medical men to the harassing nature of their duties.-Exchange.

Curio Dealer-Now, here is something worth its weight in gold many times

Customer-What would I want with that old and battered plug hat? I can get a dozen of them on the nearest ash heap.
"God save the queen, man—that's the terown the last British expedition captured from the great King Dustymug, of Africa.

-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Terraline, a Summer Strengthener.

A wonderful and simple remedy of nature's. Nothing mysterious in its component parts===nothing secret about it. TERRALINE is tasteless, palatable. Achild will take it.

TERRALINE creates none of the repugnance that the taste of cod liver oil does.

TERRALINE is an up-builder of the system === nourish= ing the organs --- stopping the ravages of incipient consumption.

TERRALINE cures pneumonia, bronchitis, severe coughs, croup, wasting diseases, and all throat and lung trouble.

TERRALINE is not a patent medicine. Physicians everywhere heartily and enthusiastically indorse it.

The most prominent Washington physicians prescribe TERRALINE regularly.

In five years two thousand reports of cases were received from physicians and wonderful results noted from the use of TERRALINE.

TERRALINE is excellent as a summer strengthener.

Terraline is for sale by all Druggists. One Dollar per Bottle. The Terratine Company, Washington, D. C.